

explose several inches of the vine  
tilled between each of these hills,  
from which shoots and sprouts put  
forth, which very soon cover the  
whole surface. Under these hills the  
tubers are formed in great abun-  
dant to four inches in length, and  
from the covered points of the vine.

When short slips are used, those  
in lengths of about twelve inches are  
pressed into the earth with a forked  
stick about four inches deep, and  
they root readily in wet weather.

One hoeing, plowing and bedding  
is sufficient in the cultivation of the  
slip crop.

It is a curious but well authenti-  
cated fact, that tubers grown direct  
from the cuttings, are only fit for fire  
use. They cannot be preserved  
through the winter. Those on the  
other hand reared from the drawer  
and slip, can be kept under favorable  
circumstances, until ready to be  
planted.

It should be remarked also that  
upon no other crop is a top dressing  
of manure during its growth more  
beneficial and salutary in its effects.

Of the harvesting of the sweet  
potato, and its preservation and value  
as food for stock, we propose to treat  
in a subsequent number.

*Cuthbert (Ga.) Appeal.*

**Why I want Boys to be Farmers**

BY HORACE GREELEY.

[From the *Hearth and Home*.]

I live when I can in the country,  
though most of my sleeping and  
nearly all my waking hours are given  
to the city for stock and money.  
My neighbors are mainly farmers,  
generally in fair circumstances,  
whose children are fairly educated,  
or may be if they will. I regret to say  
that a majority of them prefer not to  
begeth for stock and money, but  
want to live by trade, by office, or  
something else than farming. And  
the reason, to my mind, is clear: their  
education and their whole intellec-  
tual culture lead away from the farm.  
Their school-books contain nothing  
calculated to start, and even love  
culture or qualify them to excel in  
it; their fireside reading is not of  
chemistry, geology, and the related  
sciences, but of knights and fairies,  
troubadours and tournaments—in  
short, all things calculated to make  
the mind dwell on the past, and  
plodding, hum-drum pursuit, fit only  
for inveterate dunces and illiterate  
bores. I protest against this as  
false, mislead, pernicious, and de-  
mand an education and a literature  
which shall win our farmers' sons to  
the plow and honor the calling of their  
fathers.

A political economist has observed  
that labor, unless used at the mo-  
ment of production, is lost forever.  
In most vocations, it is impossible to  
preserve it for another use.

The doctor can only cure diseases as  
they manifest themselves; the bes-  
t lawyer cannot anticipate next year's  
legal business; the carpenter and  
mason cannot build houses except as  
they are wanted.

On the contrary, my neighbors  
grow corn or cattle, wax, wool, or  
cotton in excess of the current de-  
mand, and store it against the time  
of need. Better still, he may drain  
and subsoil, and fertilize; may plant  
trees, and graft, and prune, so as to  
increase the yield of his orchard, and  
a judicious expenditure of effort in  
the present. If a hundred thousand  
additional lawyers and doctors were  
let loose upon the community, I do  
not feel sure that the net result  
would be more than a few diseases  
and death, while I am quite sure  
that the national wealth would not  
be increased thereby; but a hundred  
thousand enlightened, efficient farm-  
ers added to those we already have  
could hardly begeth for stock and  
money, but would add millions to the property  
which shall be the heritage of our  
children.

My countrymen! let us each do his  
best to increase the proportion of  
useful workers to pestilent idlers in  
the community. Let us endeavor  
to increase the proportion of pro-  
ducers to exchangers or distributors  
of wealth. Fences, and pallokes,  
and policemen, and revenue officers,  
may be necessities of our present  
condition; but if we have more  
of them, we might have our country  
well fenced, and palloked, and  
policed that we should all starve  
to death. There is no shadow of danger  
that too few will seek to live by law,  
physic, trade, etc., etc., while there  
are so many who will not do so, and  
professions will be overcrowded,  
to the neglect and detriment of pro-  
ductive industry. Let us face the  
fact that menaces our position, and  
do it as we can.

**The Respectability of Labor.**

We clip from the *Dayton Week-  
Lidger* the following good and sen-  
sible article on "The Respectability  
of Labor":

"It ought to be a work of supererogation to discuss the question of  
the dignity of the manual laborer.  
labor. That much ought to be con-  
sidered, and the man or woman who  
doubts, should be set down not only  
as a drone of society, but as one pos-  
sessed of a vitiated taste and false  
notions of the relative objects and  
values of the commanding and for-  
tunate to our first parents, that by the  
of the brow they should eat bread  
toil has been the lot of man, and  
who refuses to comply with the great  
requirement, in so much falls short  
of his station in the scale of being.  
upon the toil and sweat, and brain-  
of the great, violates every hour of  
life, the great command, and writes  
himself down in the great economy  
and moral history of our race, as less  
than a man. It is not merely a  
question of bread and muscle, and  
pulp and sinew, that constitute the  
erect person as he was created in the  
"image of God." Much more  
essential to the true character of a  
man.

He who toils not, and thinks not  
himself unworthy, the industry ex-  
ergy and toil of others, never ex-  
rise to the proportions, dignity, and  
true respectability of the workers  
of the brain and muscle.

But we wish to write more particu-  
larly of what are termed the "subor-  
dinate" mechanics, artisans, farm-  
ers and day laborers; not that igit-  
mate toilers of the brain are not wor-  
nugmen, in its true sense, but that  
have a line of argument, especially  
their labors "on this respect. What  
of the day. A correspondent of our cot-  
porary city daily has evidently in-  
bibed false notions in regard to the  
true dignity, and respectability of  
labor and gain, and writes: "What  
flow many, comparatively, are  
the young men of this community  
learning trades! Not one in ten  
You may go intell the shops of cer-

And in the city, and but here and there an apprentice, and they mostly the sons of foreign-born citizens. Why is this? What will it lead to?

In answer to the first inquiry, I contend it is partly owing to the little respect shown young mechanics in society—every preference being given to clerks, book-keepers, etc., and some preference by capitalists, in furnishing money to start business."

The fact as to the small number of apprentices we admit, but dissenting from the view of young mechanics that young mechanics are not shown proper respects in "society," it must be owing to two causes. First, it is the fault of society, and, second, the fault of mechanics themselves. The latter is the more correct view, for the mechanic and properly so-called honest, industrious, rising mechanic, must be a vitiated society, and therefore unworthy the respect of the mechanic.

On the other hand, if such young mechanics fail to get into good society, it is his own fault, for his association as an honest, virtuous man ought to desire to always ready to receive him with open arms. This, however, raises the question as to what constitutes "good" society, and right here we may differ from the correspondent referred to. We hear much of the "best society," "upper circles," "fashionable society," and the like popular designations.

It seems to us the true elements of good society are virtue, honor and intelligence. These things being present, the "best society," for any man, be he mechanic, day-laborer, clerk, merchant, lawyer, or banker, is to be found where those same virtues, habits of life and of thought, sympathies and aims are in unison with his own. The other conditions being present it is congeniality that makes good society. Without that there is no such thing as good society. Hence, if a man has no virtue, honor and intelligence and congeniality, society is bad and undesirable. What business would the rising mechanic have in the society of the painted, powdered "upper crust," who have no sympathy with him in his daily toils and hardships, and who regard him as a derelict of brains as the anvil on which he pounds? What is often termed "fashionable society" is utterly destitute of soul and therefore no place for young men of active minds and warm hearts.

**REMEDY FOR COLIC.**—Whilst returning from Williamsburg, on Thursday last, one of our horses was taken violently sick, and not knowing what was the matter, or what to do for him, we sent for D. Allen, an excellent horse-doctor. When he arrived the horse was very sick and had been lying down, jumping up, rolling over, pawing and groaning for about three hours. Doctor Chapman got a handful of foot, a handful of salt, and a handful of rum, mixed it in a bottle, poured it full of warm water, shook it up and drenched the horse with it, and in ten minutes he appeared perfectly well and went to eating. Dr. Chapman says he has never known this remedy to fail, and we therefore publish it for the benefit of our readers.—*Brandon Republican.*

**Wit and Humor.**

Powder—what a woman loads herself with to make a ball go off well!

The best exercise of memory—Remembering the poor.

Why is a coquette like a miser? Because she never gives assent.

Who can tell why Joshua was not everybody's child.

Army literature—Magazines and Reviews.

The only man not spoiled by being lionized was the prophet Daniel.

Sheet music—The cry of children in bed.

How long would a widow mourn for her husband? She mourns for the second.

What is the worst kind of husbandry? When a man in clover marries a woman in weeds.

An enraged man tears his hair, but an enraged son tears his husband's.

When are skipping lambs like a library volumes? When they are hard to get up, and it is hard to get down.

Why do all world-wise people look stern? Because the wisest of them was a solemn 'un.

If you are going where there is snarling dog take a pistol, so that when he snaps at you, you can snarl at him.

Grant's motto: 'Let us have peace.' Motto of the Bread and Butter Party: 'Let us have a piece.'

What man men, the startling heading of an advertisement in the Literary School at Saybrook, Conn.

In a bookseller's catalogue last appeared the following article: 'Memoirs of Charles the First—with head capitolly executed.'

Some wretch of an editor says to another twist to the present mode of "doing up" the ladies' hair would take out of their heads.

A Scotch editor apologizes for the lack of rhyme in his paper by saying that his marriage the week before took all the poetry out of him.

One of our exchanges praises an egg which it says "was laid on a table by the Rev. Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith seems to be a layman as was said as a minister.

Of all the actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of our life it is most meddled with by other people.

**Give Him the Mitten.**

"Ah mon dieu! said Monsieur Mot to his friend Sniffles, 'my sweet heart give me de mitten!'"

"Indeed! How did that happen?"

"Yes, thought I must go to nurse her, and I took it I left her, and there I behold her beautiful paws stretch out on von lazy—"

"Ah, yes—von leech. And did I make you very blue branch, and—"

"Yes, mon dieu, von leech!"

"Ah, yes—von leech. And den said I was very sure she would be red if I did not come to see her! I leech!"

"You said what?"

"I said she would be rotten if I did not come to see her! That's enough—you have put your foot in it no more!"

"No sare. I put my foot out of it for she say she would call her sare!"

"You must be a leech!"

I had intead to say mortified, but could not tink of de word, and not mortify is all de same as von, my dictionary."

**Gleanings and Goslings**

**Bosom friends—Studs.**  
A man of mark—The sign painter.  
The man of letters—The type-setter.

Thurlow Weed thinks he will be able to eschew home and vote in November.

Why is a water-lick like a whale? Because it comes to the surface to blow.

Several letters of Martin Luther have lately been discovered at Marburg.

Ex-President Pierce has so far recovered his health that he is able to ride out.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has just raised a thirty-five pound watermelon on her Florida plantation.

It is fashionable now to have the breath smell of onions, for the Empire press eats garlic.

Mr. J. C. Derby, agent of the United States for the Paris Exposition, estimates his expenses at \$54,473 33.

Figs grown in California, the size of a man's fist, weighing a quarter of a pound each, are displayed in the market of San Francisco.

A western politician, counting the votes of the Jews, spoke of the crucifixion of Christ as "a certain mistake committed in Judea some centuries ago."

Fatima, the swarthy Queen of Mohilla, on presentation to Louis Napoleon, threw her arms round his neck and kissed him with "the extreme violence."

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, for several terms chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington, and well known as a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, died at Philadelphia, lately, aged sixty.

The new newspaper, one of the best done in California; there is but one journal in the State that pays over \$18,000 profit yearly, and only four that can be reckoned profitable, while there are a host that only pay expenses.

**Magnesium Light.**

Late scientific intelligence from England expresses the belief that magnesium, by new processes of manufacture about to be introduced at Philadelphia, is one of the most valuable, reliable, and safe of illuminants. At this price its use is in vogue, in the shape of ribbon lamps, the thickness of heavy paper and the length of an inch wide, will be decidedly economical. The supply of magnesium ores and other compounds at Philadelphia is estimated at 500,000,000 lb. of commonest rocks in the Southern States, and extending in a vast range through northern New Jersey, New York, western Massachusetts and Vermont into Canada, contains 450,000,000 parts of carbonate of magnesium and 54,000,000 of carbonate of lime. From the magnesium carbonate the chloride of magnesium is prepared, and from that the metal is eliminated. Or the chloride of magnesium can be obtained direct from sea water, and then reduced to metal by the usual process. The cost estimates that a ton of sea water contains two pounds of the metal. The sources of supply are thus shown to abound all about us; and the only question involved in the use of the metal for lighting purposes is that of cost; and that question, as we learn, is the point of being satisfactorily answered. As our readers may not understand the workings of the magnesium light, we will explain that the metal, in the form of a thin, light, weighing but little more, for it is bulk, than a delicate wood shaving or strip of white paper, is coiled about a drum, and fed by a simple clockwork into the flame of a small alcohol lamp. The heat of the flame (the actinic power) of the solid metal, fed regularly with the purest inflammable white light, equal to seventy-four stearic candles and upward according to the size of the ribbon. As it has the essential characteristics of the metal, and is produced by the same photographs are easily taken by it. It is, in fact, an imitation of daylight and therefore especially adapted to the eyes; whereas, the ordinary gas is known to be highly injurious to the eyes. So soon as magnesium can be furnished in quantity, the Yankee ingenuity may be trusted to invent some still cheaper apparatus for burning it. It takes but little faith to look with confidence to the introduction of the magnesium light in the form of a ribbon, as a common substitute for gas. That day, perhaps not far off, gas will become as obsolete as rush-lights here are in civilized communities.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

**AN INDIGNANT FATHER TO A DIS-GENERATE SON:** We find the following in the *Macon Telegraph*:

MAcon, Ga., March 19, 1869.

R. B. HALL—Sir—I understand that you are to be in Macon at four o'clock to-morrow. As I have been in the form of a citizen, and the fifth amendment to the Constitution. With the fact of the Radical Congress upon your neck, you have, with obedience and humility voted for a law that will degrade you and your father.

I have disgraced both you and your grandfathers' names, whose bones now lie in their graves—have disgraced yourself, and brought shame upon your father and mother.

I hope you will not presume to visit my house again as long as I live.

I have two boys—thirteen months old. They may act as reprehensibly as you have; but rather than shame them so, I would follow them into their graves.

M. M. HALL.

A negro man, aged 80 years, recently arrived in San Francisco from New York, for the purpose of claiming and taking possession of some 800 acres of land, the title of which he claims to own. He says that he lived where San Francisco now stands some thirty-five years ago, at which time he received grant from the Mexican Government of the land, and that he has since the sandy and barren character of the soil was such that he did not value it very highly. After several years' residence he went into Sonora, Mexico, and thence to the United States, where he joined F. J. Hall, a friend of his, who had returned to California. After the cession of this State to our Government he claims to have located on the land, and had warrant on the present site of San Francisco. It is understood that he had no other improvements that have been put upon his land during his absence, and that he is disposed to be liberal with his tenants.

**Dry Goods, Groceries**

**JOS. W.**

—DEA—

**STAPLE D**

**Ready-made C**

**Hats and Caps, Hardware,**

**TIN and W**

**PLANTATION SUPPLIES, BAG**

**GROC**

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, M  
TEA, CANDLES, CHEESE, STA  
of the best BRANDS, NICER SUGAR  
advantage on COLOTON, and will sto  
tomers. *East Side Court Square, C*  
Oct. 17, '88-6m.

**Machinery, Etc.**

**THE STAFFORD CULTIVATOR.**

WE, the undersigned, having witnessed  
the working of the "STAFFORD  
CULTIVATOR," at the plantation of J  
T. Gratin, and others, take pleasure in sta  
tifying that we believe it to be a successf  
labor-saving machine for the cultivation  
corn and cotton, and as such recomme  
it to the planters of the South.

L. F. MONTGOMERY,  
JOHN T. ORATIN,  
JOHN HALL, Sr.  
PETER WHELAN,  
R. W. WHITE,  
W. L. LUCKETT,  
JAS. R. BROOKS.

**JOHN T. ORATIN & CO.**  
Agents for Canton and vicinity.

Feb. 27 if

**CULTIVATORS.**

THE undersigned would respectfully in  
form the public that he has now band  
and will constantly keep a supply of t

**IMPROVED CULTIVATORS.**

All those wishing to purchase or exam  
the machine can do so by calling at my place  
business near the Central Depot.

A. C. ALSWORTH.

January 2, 1869 of

**NOTICE!**

**CANTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

ARE now in successful operation and ar  
manufacturing

Wagons, Carts,  
Wheel Barrowes, Plows,  
Harrows, Chains,  
Wash Stands, Bedsteads,  
Tables, Tin & wire Saf  
Buggies, Rockwagons, &c.  
Shed, Doors and Blinds.

**HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,**

**Wagon and Carriage Timber**  
for the trade.

**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

**THE BOOKS of the company are**  
open at their office to those who des  
to take stock in the same.

G. A. HOGNETT, Sec & Treas  
Ad. D. BARLOW, General Agent.

Jan. 20

**Miss. Machinery Agency**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.**  
GOODMAN, MISS.

The undersigned respectfully informs purcha  
that he is prepared to fill orders at such notice  
at manufacturers' prices, Transportation addi  
for all descriptions of Steam Engines and Wa  
Case Mills; Flouring and Corn Mills; Alar  
Carding Machinery; Machine Water Whe  
Cotton Seed Hullers and Oil Mills; Blue and S  
Case Mills; Flouring and Corn Mills; Alar  
l'arver, &c. &c. and Emery Gills, the latter w  
condenser, to go in open field; Brick, Shm  
Wash-bie, Ditching and Milling Machines; Pat  
Churns and Looms; Grain Crushing; Fire Bag  
and Fire Buckets; Pump, Extinctors; all the r  
net Cotton Presses, including Brooks' W  
Iron Beveling Portable Press, of which I am  
agent for Madison county, Ala. all the pop  
place, including Ireland's Universal.

Having been engaged in the business for t  
years, and being in correspondence with manu  
facturers, I am enabled to procure the best  
vogue, he flatters himself with being able to ar  
rive machinery desired. Apply to, or address  
clump.

Sept. 5, 6m.] D. B. DUST-BAGT, Agent.  
GOODMAN, MISS.

**RAILROAD LINE.**

**QUICK AND SURE CONNECTIONS FOR**

**ALL POINTS, NORTH, EAST & WE**

Two Daily Trains run through from  
**MEMPHIS AND HUMBOLDT**  
—to—  
**LOUISVILLE,**  
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,  
Connecting at Louisville with Express Trains  
to  
**PITTSBURGH, BALTIMORE,**  
**WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA,**  
**NEW YORK, BOSTON, MIAMI, FALLS,**  
**BUFFALO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO,**  
and all other cities in the North and E  
and with the splendid steamers of the  
**U. S. MAIL LINE,**  
Arriving at CINCINNATI next morning  
time to take early trains East.

**PALACE SLEEPING CARS.**  
O, all night trains run through from  
**NEW ORLEANS to LOUISVILLE,**  
Without Change.

Passengers holding through tickets  
stop over at Cave City, to visit the M  
NOTH CAVE, and resume their jour  
at Memphis.

Through Tickets and Baggage Che  
to all points may be obtained at Mem  
Humboldt, and all principal stations on  
Miss. Central R. R.

Erisk for Tickets via LOUISVILLE

**THE FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.**  
Of this line has been thoroughly reorganize  
a special view to accommodate the freight  
between the North and the South, and insu  
ring route. Through bills of lading at gre  
Low Rates, Dispatch, Saving Insur  
and prompt payment of all claims for loss,  
dercharge, etc., make it superior to any o  
prising route. Through bills of lading at gre  
Low Rates may be procured at all principal  
in Eastern cities.

H. C. MANSELL, Gen'l Sg  
Gen. Eastern Agt., No. 2 Astor House, N  
A. W. BOWEN, Gen'l Southern Agt.,  
Fifth St. Cor. Comp and Common sts. N

**& Plantation Supplies**

**LUCKETT,**

**LER IN—**

**R GOODS.**

**clothing, Calicoes,**

**Stoneware, Crockeryware**

**WOOD WARE.**

**GING, ROPE, TIES AND TWINE.**

**SERIES.**

**COLLASES, PORK, BACON, LARD,**

**MARCH, PEPPER, SOAP, FLOUR,**

**CURD HAMPS.** Will buy ship,

**the Cotton free of CHARGE for our customers,**

**Miss.**

**J. W. LUCKETT.**

**PETERSON'S MAGAZINE**

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD**

**Spendid Offers for 1869.**

This popular monthly Magazine gives more money than any in the world. For 1869 it will be greatly improved. It will contain

**1,000 Pages.**

**14 Splendid Steel Plates,**

**12 Mammoth Fashion Plates,**

**10 Colored Berlin Patterns,**

**500 Wood Cuts.**

**24 Pages of Music.**

All this will cost you only \$2 per year, dollar less than other magazines of the class "Peterson." In THE THRILLING TALES AND NOVELS are the best published anywhere. The most popular writers are employed to originate popular fiction. In NARRATIVES, and in the collection of short stories, FOUR ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENT NOTICES will be given. "Maria Antonietta's Tale," by Mrs. Anna Stephens; "The Mystery of Blackwood Gang" by the author of "Sir Nov's Hair;" "Kate's Story" in Washington," by Frank Lee Herndon; "A Story of Magic," by the author of "Busy Days."

**Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates.**

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved steel, twice the usual size, and contain six figures. They will be eagerly collected. Also a pattern from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut without the aid of a tailor-mak-er. Several pages of Household and other receipts short, everything interesting to Ladies.

**Superb Premium Engravings.**

To every person getting up a Club for 1869 we will send a copy of one splendid engraving for free! (each 24 by 16 inch). "Star of Bethlehem," after the celebrated map made by Liebreich, the famous French artist, is the most desirable premium ever offered. Each club must have at least ten patrons, who will be sent in addition.

**TERMS.—Subscribers in Advance**

One copy, for one year.....\$ 2  
Five copies, do.....10  
Ten copies, do.....20  
Twenty copies, do.....40  
Fifty copies, do.....100  
Eighty copies, do.....160  
One hundred copies, do.....200

Add postage, if sent by mail.  
**Send no money now. C. J. Peterson, Proprietor,  
Mar 31     306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia**

**\$25!**

**THE AMERICAN SHUTTLE**

Installed at a price within the reach of all.

Machine uses a straight needle, makes the STITCH—always both sides—a self-adjusting machine by German, the famous French maker. Will bind, round, sew, quilt, tick, ruffs, and work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

**THE AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE**

—IS—

**Warranted for Five Years!**

Our agents will be supplied with duplicate parts the Machine, in case of accident. It makes perfect stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Co. Machines. It has the Under Sewing Machine. The same as the low-priced British Machine in the market that has failed. We are enabled to sell a first-class machine at a lower price than any other sewing machine, and consequent low cost of Manufacturing in consequence with complicated machines.

**AGENTS.**

We wish to arrange with Agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine each State, County, and town in the United States. Extra inducements to Experienced Agents. For full particulars, see circulars sent on application.

**G. V. N. ANDREWS,**  
General Agent, Detroit, Michigan.

N. B.—For those holders of Agents who have ranged with parties who have Goods available for Sale in the State, please apply to the undersigned, who will place all full particulars on receipt of one red cent Address G. V. N. Andrews, General Agent, Detroit Mich Feb 20 1869

**Photograph Photograph**

The undersigned having purchased the stock and apparatus of Mr. G. H. Tiebout, has removed to No. 170 Union St., and is prepared to receive orders for Photography. He will be pleased to please all his former patrons. All Photographs of every size and style made short notice.

**W. H. WILLIAMS, Artist.**  
Canton, Dec. 19, 1868-f

**EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.**

Charles Nathan's Contract.

The New N. 1 Village vessel, ELIZA R. ENNS, under contract with the U. S. Government, on the 5th of April, 1869.

A limited number of Passengers will be admitted. A liberal amount of baggage and actual implements free of charge. Price of passage, \$100 per head, for adults, children, and young people half price.

Gratuitous passage preferred. Mr. Nathan already advertised located 34 South Western grants in Brazil.

**N. B. ISAACS, Agent.**  
No. 10 Union St., New Orleans.

Refer by permission, to Andrew P. Elliott, Esq., Bourbonian Consul, 186 Columbia Street, New Orleans.

**Patent Metallic White Clothes Line**

The undersigned agent of the American Company of New York, would draw your attention to the homekeepers of Massachusetts to their Patent Metallic Clothes Line which has been found to be the only article made for a clothes line, except the old fashioned rope, which always causes so much annoyance by breaking, rotting out and decaying, and by being obliged to put it up and down every time used.

With this line you have none of those annoyances, and it does not force you to give so much trouble.

Price, 75 cents per foot.

Specimens can be seen at the Drug Store, Welch & Richards.

**Met 7     R. H. GOULD, Agt.**

**At Cost.**

**WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SADDLERY**

at cost for cash.

Repairing done to order without delay, at very low prices.

Dry Hides 10 to 21c.

Fresh H 8 to 9c.

**A. M. GURLEY**  
March 13, 1869

**Wanted to Rent.**

**PIANO—for which a Responsible A. M. will be paid. Address M. A. S.**  
**March 13, 69-f**

**THE**  
**NEW YORK**  
**STREET,**  
**IN SMITH BUILDING**  
**Near North-east Corner**  
**Public Square,**  
**CANTON, MISS**  
**SELLS**  
**DRY GOODS**  
**BOOTS, SHOE**  
**CLOTHING**  
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